

PLATYBASICORNIS RAMOSI, A NEW NEOTROPICAL GENUS AND SPECIES

(HEMIPTERA: MIRIDAE: HYALIODINI)

J. MALDONADO-CAPRILES, *Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00708*

ABSTRACT—A new Hyaliadini mirid genus and species, *Platybasicornis ramosi*, is described from Venezuela. This species is characterized by its long foliaceous first antennal segment, pitted pronotum, reddish coloration, and relatively narrow body.

Herein I describe a new genus and species of the tribe Hyaliadini from Venezuela. This species can be easily identified by its reddish coloration, foliaceous first antennal segment, and moderately elongate body besides the hyaline condition typical of the tribe to which it belongs.

I am grateful to Mrs. G. M. Black, British Museum (Natural History), for comparing our specimens with the types of *Pseudocarnus lineolatus* Distant and *P. magnus* Distant and to Dr. Per Inge Persson, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, for the loan of the types of *P. dilatatus* Stål and *P. fraudans* Stål.

The types are deposited in the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D.C. and paratypes in Dr. J. C. M. Carvalho's and my collection. In the measurements that follow 10 micrometer units correspond to 0.38 mm. Support for this study was made possible by National Science Foundation grant GB-7382.

Platybasicornis, n. gen.

Type-species: *Platybasicornis ramosi* new species.

Deraeocorinae, Hyaliadini. First antennal segment flattened laterally, foliaceous, long oval, longer than pronotum; last three segments cylindrical, slender; second slightly longer than head and pronotum combined, slightly thicker than last two; last two segments together slightly longer than first, the third longer than the fourth; all segments covered with abundant fine moderately long pilosity. Head rounded, slightly produced between antennal bases; medianly sulcate; with a short neck, neck with a transverse carina. Eyes large, not produced laterally, occupying most of the lateral sides of head, separated from collar by about one-half length of eye; interocular space wider than width of eye (fig. 4); vertex smooth. Beak slender, reaching between fore and mid legs. Legs slender; claws spined near base. Pronotum with lateral margins slightly concave; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long; tapering anteriorly; posterior margin above scutellum straight; collar smooth, long and well defined, twice as long as thickness of second antennal segment at base; calli well defined but not prominent, smooth; lateral margin not keeled, rounded; disc clearly and sparsely pitted. Vertex, legs, pronotum, and forewings with relatively abundant fine moderately long pilosity. Mesoscutum short, about $\frac{1}{10}$ length of scutellum; scutellum as long as wide, smooth, very

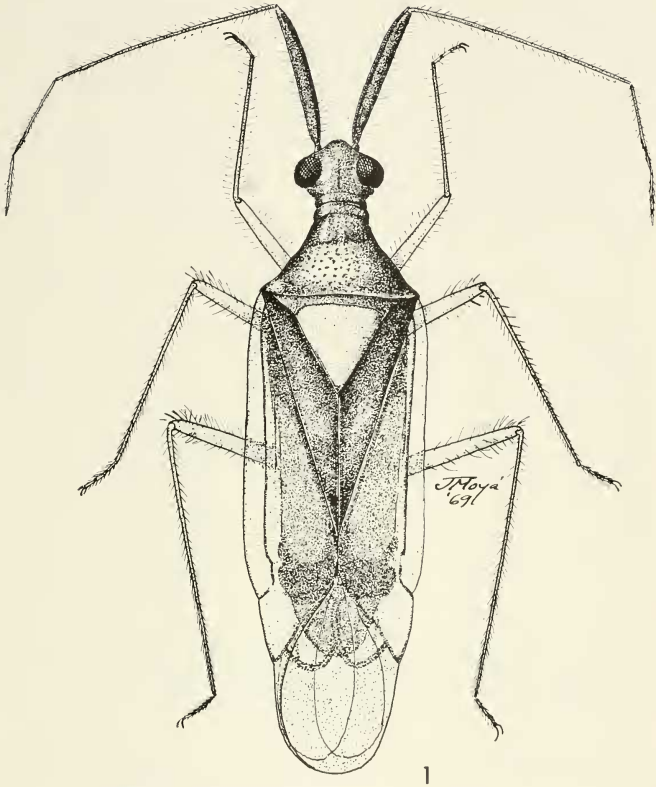
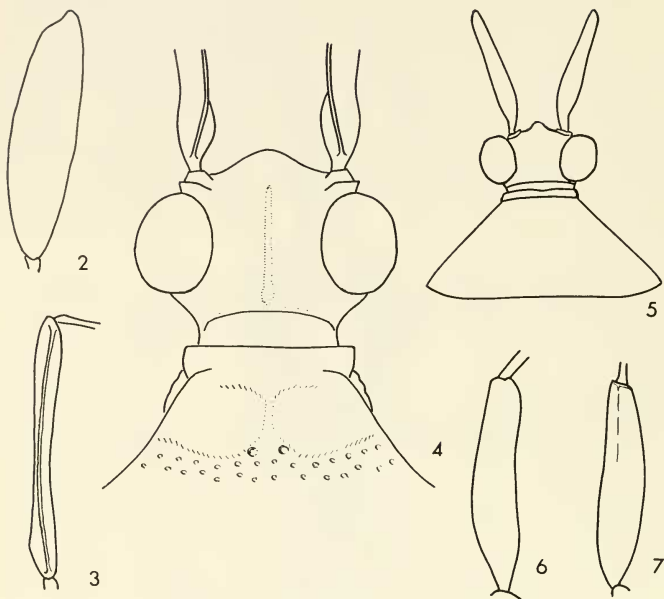


Fig. 1. *Platybasicornis ramosi*, n. gen., n. sp., ♀, dorsal view.

slightly convex. Forewing hyaline; embolium flat, depressed, costal margin straight, parallel-sided except basally, and with a row of fine punctures along emboliorial suture; a row of fine punctures along corio-claval suture; cuneus slightly over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; membrane with two cells. Straw-colored and ornamented with reddish or reddish-brown.

***Platybasicornis ramosi*, n. sp.**

Female: straw-colored, ornamented with reddish and reddish-brown. Head reddish-yellow; eyes deep red; first antennal segment polished, red, last three



Figs. 2-4. *Platybasicornis ramosi*, n. gen., n. sp., ♀: 2, first antennal segment, lateral view; 3, same, dorsal view; 4, head and anterior part of thorax. Fig. 5. *Pseudocarnus magnus* Distant, ♀, head and thorax, dorsal view. Figs. 6-7. *P. dilatatus* Stål, ♀, first antennal segment: 6, dorsal view; 7, lateral view.

straw-colored; beak straw-colored, red at apex. Pronotum laterally and along lateral margins reddish-brown; disc and area between calli brownish-yellow. Thorax ventrally and legs yellowish. Scutellum shiny ivory-yellow. Forewing; clavus shiny reddish-brown; corium shiny reddish-brown near basal angle and in an irregular area near apical margin, other areas yellowish-hyaline; embolium hyaline, with a pale straw-colored tinge; cuneus colored as embolium, inner margin narrowly red; membrane with a pale fuscous tinge, veins slightly darker. Abdomen ventrally reddish-brown. Recently molted specimens are mostly reddish ventrally.

Head, including neck, $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as wide (15:20); width of eye 6, length 8; interocular space 8; distance from caudal margin of eye to collar 4. Antennal segments: 27, 47, 18, 12; first segment foliaceous in lateral aspect, 8 units wide at midlength and 2-3 units thick. Beak reaching almost to base of middle coxae. Pronotum about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long (37:23), clearly tapering to apex; margins and pitting as for genus. Width across forewings 44. Overall length 4.6-4.8 mm.

Male: the only male at hand has the general coloration of the female but slightly more brownish than reddish. Head of about same shape and size; interocular space slightly narrower (7 vs 8); pronotum about same shape and size (36:23). Beak slightly shorter, reaching to middle of mesosternum. Scutellum about as long as wide (17:18). Overall length 4.5 mm. The genitalia were lost during dissection.

Holotype—male, from El Limón, Aragua, Venezuela, July 4, 1968; J. Maldonado Capriles collector, on the leaves of *Pachyra insignis* or "Castañón"; in the U.S.N.M., Cat. No. 71502. Allotype, female, same data, in the U.S.N.M. Paratypes: three females in my collection and one teneral male in Dr. Carvalho's collection; all with same data as types. One female in Carvalho's collection, from Costa Rica, by Reventazón River, 1927.

Platybasicornis is not particularly close to any of the genera in the Hyaliadini. Because of its reddish coloration it has some resemblance to the species of *Pseudocarnus* but these are wider, not as slender as *Platybasicornis*. This new genus can be accommodated in Carvalho's key to the genera of the world, on page 24, by slightly modifying the second part of couplet 2 and adding a new couplet as follows:

2. First and second antennal segments very wide, laminate or foliaceous (fig. 58) (Central and South America) **Auchus** Distant
 First antennal segment cylindrical, incrassate or foliaceous and second cylindrical 2a.
- 2a. First antennal segment foliaceous; pronotum $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long, abruptly tapering anteriorly; disc of clavus and corium not pitted; reddish elongate species **Platybasicornis**, n. gen.
 First antennal segment cylindrical or incrassate or if foliaceous then pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, not so tapered, and clavus and corium distinctly or very finely pitted 3

Modified this way, the second part of the new couplet will carry *Pseudocarnus lineolatus* that has the first antennal segment foliaceous, "as in your species" writes Mrs. G. M. Black. The other three species in *Pseudocarnus* have the first antennal segment cylindrical, as in figs. 6 and 7 from *P. dilatatus* Stål. All the species of *Pseudocarnus* have the pronotum about or slightly over twice as wide as long and lateral margins straight or slightly convex as in fig. 5 from *P. magnus* Distant. The clavus and corium is distinctly punctured in *P. dilatatus* and very finely so in *P. fraudans*.

Etymology: the generic name describes the foliaceous first antennal segment. I take great pleasure in dedicating the species to Dr. J. A. Ramos, my first professor of entomology and a long time friend and source of stimulus.

REFERENCE

- Carvalho, J. C. M. 1955. Chaves para os gêneros de Mirídeos do Mundo (Hemiptera). Bol. Mus. Paraense Emilio Goeldi 11(2):1-151.